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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/025,911	12/26/2001	Dong Jae You	8733.543.00	7511

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EXAMINER

DONG, DALEI

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2879

DATE MAILED: 11/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 2, 2006 has been entered.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 6 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

Regarding to claim 6, claim 6 fails to further limit the independent claim 1, wherein the independent claim 1 is claiming a first curved wing to be pressed around the electrode of the lamp and a second curved wing to be pressed around a portion of the wire.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,752,241 to Matsuoka of record in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,680,505 to Funada of record in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,035,655 to Hesse of record.

Regarding to claim 1, Matsuoka in view of Funada discloses, a lamp apparatus comprising: a lamp (2) capable of using a discharge of an external voltage applied to an electrode of the lamp to generate light for the liquid crystal display; a wire (3) to deliver the external voltage; and an L-shaped connector (5) for electrically connecting the electrode of the lamp (2) to the wire (3), the L-shaped connector (5) directly contacting the electrode of the lamp and a portion of the wire (3), wherein the L-shaped connector includes: a first curved wing (5a) to be pressed around the electrode of the lamp; and a second curve (5b) for directly contacting a portion of the wire (3), and wherein the first curved wing (5a) is at least partially surrounding the electrode of the lamp.

The Examiner asserts that the discharge lamp used for liquid crystal display is old and well known in the art as taught by the Funada reference. The Funada reference teaches, in Figures 1-3, a lamp capable of using a discharge of an external voltage applied to an electrode (2) of the lamp to generate light for the liquid crystal display (see column 5, lines 17-20) for the purpose of improving the discharge lamp with high luminous efficiency.

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However, Matsuoka and Funada does not disclose the second curved wing to be pressed around a portion of the wire.

Hesse teaches in Figures 1-4, a lamp apparatus comprising: the second curved wing (30) is at least partially surrounding the portion of the wire (12 and 13) for the purpose of improving the receptacle assembly.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilize the discharge lamp utilized for liquid crystal display of Funada and the second curve portion of Hesse for the lamp apparatus of Matsuoka in order to improve the discharge lamp with high luminous efficiency and improve the receptacle assembly.

Regarding to claim 2, Matsuoka discloses in Figures 1-4, a unifying means (1) for integrally forming the power terminal of the lamp and the wire (3) electrically connected to each other via the connector (5).

Regarding to claim 4, Matsuoka discloses in Figures 1-4, the unifying means (1) is a molded product (see column 2, lines 14-19) for unifying an end of the lamp (2), the electrode of the lamp, the connector (5) and the wire (3).

Regarding to claim 6, Matsuoka discloses in Figures 1-4, the first curved wing (5a) is at least partially surrounding the electrodes of the lamp and the Hesse reference

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teaches in Figures 4 and 5, the second curved wing (30) is at least partially surrounding the portion of the wire (12 and 13), and the motivation to combine is the same as above.

Regarding to claim 18, the limitation of “injection-molded product is molded around the lamp and the wire” is a method of forming a device and is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight.

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,752,241 to Matsuoka of record in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,680,505 to Funada of record and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,035,655 to Hesse and finally in view of U.S. Patent No. 2,988,725 to Vallee of record.

Regarding to claim 5, Matsuoka in view of Funada and in further view of Hesse discloses, a lamp apparatus comprising: a lamp (2) capable of using a discharge of an external voltage applied to an electrode of the lamp to generate light for the liquid crystal display; a wire (3) to deliver the external voltage; and an L-shaped connector (5) for electrically connecting the electrode of the lamp (2) to the wire (3), the L-shaped connector (5) directly contacting the electrode of the lamp and a portion of the wire (3), wherein the L-shaped connector includes: a first curved wing (5a) to be pressed around the electrode of the lamp; and a second curve (5b) to be pressed around a portion of the wire (3).

However, Matsuoka and Funada and Hesse does not disclose a material of the injection molded product is selected from any one of the group comprising plastic and silicon.

Vallee teaches in Figures 1 and 2, a lamp apparatus comprising: a material for molded product (8) is selected from any one of the group comprising plastic and silicon (see column 2, lines 57-63) for the purpose of simplifying and facilitating the manufacturing process.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilize the discharge lamp utilized for liquid crystal display of Funada and the material of Vallee for the lamp apparatus of Matsuoka in order to improve the discharge lamp with high luminous efficiency and simplify and facilitate the manufacturing process.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 4-6 and 18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalei Dong whose telephone number is (571)272-2370. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 A.M. to 5 P.M..

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimeshkumar Patel can be reached on (571)272-2457. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

D.D.  
November 7, 2006

  
Dalei Dong  
Patent Examiner  
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